



For EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT, Local Home General and War News, see this page—Latest News by Telegraph and Marine Journal, third page—Subscription and Advertising Terms and Miscellaneous Reading, first page.

THE TAX ON NEWSPAPERS.

Under the above head we find the following very sensible remarks in the New York Evening Post:

"We have never objected to a tax on newspapers, provided it be fair and equal, and such as not to obstruct their free transmission. The project of compelling them to be sent by mail was open to the objection that it would have stopped a considerable part of the circulation of the newspapers of the large towns. It has failed signally, as it deserved. Mr. Colfax yesterday brought forward a substitute, subjecting newspapers not carried by the mails to the payment of postage. This failed likewise, for the reason, we presume, that it would be unequal and unfair, inasmuch as it would have levied a tax only on those newspapers which are sent to readers at a distance, while the larger part of the impressions of the daily papers, being distributed in the towns where they are printed, would be exempt.

"Mr. Colfax, in bringing forward his substitute, took some pains to let it be known that he was not afraid of the press, and that he meant to do his duty. We do not know who will deny either of these positions. Mr. Colfax is an honest man and a useful member of the House, and we do not perceive what reason such a man should have to be afraid of the newspaper press, or why he should make any special declaration of his indifference to its attacks. Conscientious as he is, he made a mistake in the measures he proposed, and it was the duty of the press, if able, to set him right. That is what we sincerely hope, he would not have desired to prevent if he could.

In some respects Mr. Colfax has carefully studied the wants of our post-office system; in other respects he seems as little aware of its real nature and defects as if he had lived before the flood. He regards the government post-office as a thing to be preserved, fortified and built up for its own sake, and not as an institution to be modified and accommodated, by wise relaxations and judicious prunings to the public convenience, and if we can get on better without it, dispensed with altogether. He finds that the post-office under our present laws has a monopoly of carrying letters, and he does not see why it should not also have a monopoly of carrying newspapers. He might pursue this sort of reasoning and declare himself unable to perceive why it should not have a monopoly of carrying passengers or dry goods. But for the prohibitions and penalties imposed by acts of Congress, any person might carry letters for hire as freely as he may carry packages of goods, and it would puzzle the most ingenious advocate of monopolies to tell why the government should thrust itself into the domain of private enterprise in one case rather than the other.

"But Mr. Colfax finds that the government post-office does not support itself, and thinks to increase its income by making the monopoly more strict. It is a costly piece of machinery; it must be made more inconvenient in order to make it more productive. Would it not be better to make it more productive by making it less inconvenient? The private express established in this country labor under no such difficulty as attends the government mails; they pay their own expenses, and yield to those who undertake them a handsome profit besides. If we had a system of private mails, everybody knows it would do what the government system is wholly unable to do; it would support itself. Mr. Colfax seems to have had a glimpse of the manner in which this might be done, while devising the substitute for his original plan of taxing newspapers to be sent exclusively by the government mails. His amended plan, if we understand it, proposes to subject all newspapers sent by private express on mail routes to the payment of a certain postage. This changes it to a proposal to levy a tax on private carriers of newspapers. As applied to the conveyance of newspapers,

the scheme is exposed to the grave objection of inequality which we have pointed out but if the government were to farm out, or in some way delegate, without the exercise of any particularly, to the express companies, the business of carrying and delivering the letter mails, the revenue of our Postoffice Department might be made as ample as it is now meagre and inadequate."

LABELL FEMALE SEMINARY.—The next term of this excellent institution begins Feb. 20.—See advertisement.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—Our neighbor the Post this morning resumed the size which it abandoned a few months ago. This change is accompanied by the announcement of a change of proprietorship. Messrs. Miller and Simons retire, and the establishment passes into the hands of Alfred Anthony, Esq., well known as one of our most active business men, and a zealous and influential Democrat. We gather from the terms of the announcement that it is through his political attachment that he has been induced to assume the care and responsibility of a newspaper publisher. He will, without doubt, conduct the paper with characteristic vigor.

It is also intimated that gentleman formerly connected with the paper will be connected with it under the new arrangement. Mr. Andrew Mackie, Jr.'s editorial relation to it is terminated. Though brief, it has sufficed to make our townsmen pleasantly acquainted with his talents.—*Prob. Press.*

[Correspondence of The Boston Journal.]
The New England Cavalry Regiment, Providence, Jan. 20, 1862.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

The reputation which the accomplishment of the 1st Regiment of New England Cavalry has gained for itself among the citizens of Providence, led me one day last week to pay a visit to their camp. And the expectations I had formed, as to the appearance of the grounds, were not disappointed. It is decidedly the best equipped which Rhode Island troops ever occupied, and is not excelled by anything I have ever seen in New England.

The camp is about three miles from Providence and half a mile from Pawtucket, situated on the site of a former race course. The track forms a firm, hard road for the drilling of the battalion, and the teaching raw recruits to ride with regulation skeleton saddles. For this purpose, it could not be surpassed, and every fine day the different companies are to be found performing their evolutions to the amusement of spectators. The principal house on the ground is the Colonel's headquarters, a fine two-story house, with a balcony extending from the second story, where the address of horse fash used to be, the apex of the camp is to be seen. The main street of the camp is a little to the right of the Colonel's headquarters, and from here you can see the balcony of every captain, as he stands at the door of his hut. In turn, the side streets run directly in the front of each captain's hut, so that he can stand at his door and see every bit of his company, and watch the formation of the troops, under the direction of the orderly. This arrangement is admirable, since the regiment can be formed and all its movements from the first overlook by the commanding officer. All the quarters of the regiment, with the exception of the Colonel's headquarters, are situated within the inner circle of the track, and are of the most comfortable character. No expense has been spared to make them combine every requisite to health and comfort. Already more than a thousand dollars have been spent in and about the camp. The liberality and strenuous efforts of our noble Governor to make this a complete regiment, in every sense of the term, knows no limit.

The encampment is composed of portable huts or houses, furnished by a Boston contractor. They present a fine appearance, all being painted drab and kept in perfect order. Each one is furnished with a refrigerator, and is lighted against rain or snow. They are also all furnished with windows and stores. Everything is done to secure the health of the soldiers. The floor of each hut is elevated from the ground and boarded with thick boards to keep out the dampness. And so perfect is every arrangement that for nearly a fortnight there was only one in the hospital out of six hundred men. Through the kindness of Maj. Gayles and Maj. Sanford, I was invited to inspect the officers' quarters. And I could not adopt the exclamation of one of the ladies of the company, that soldier life was not so hard after all, if it was all like this. Each of the Major has a separate house by himself, as does each Captain with his two Lieutenants. And some of them are carpeted and with tables of books and fine pictures would be the envy of any old bachelor.

The regiment is about full, though Maj. Nelson who has been recruiting a battalion of three hundred men in New Hampshire, has not yet joined the main body. Col. Lawton, its commander, is a United States officer, who has seen service in Mexico, and great confidence is placed in his ability. All the officers are mostly educated men from the first families of New England. A ball is to be given this week by the regiment, under the direction of the officers, which, from the character of its management, promises to be a very fine affair. Invitations have been accepted by the Governor and his staff, and the elite of the city will probably be there.

Perhaps no man in Rhode Island has labored harder and has more right to take credit to himself for the effective military organization of our regiments than our young Governor. He has sacrificed his money and his strength to the sacred cause in which we are engaged. No sacrifice has been too great, and no exertion too laborious to prove his fidelity to the central government. And the executive ability he has manifested has called forth the admiration of all. Nothing has escaped his eagle eye, and he is seemingly as much at home as a commander in giving his commands in the department of state as in the management of his own household. A model Governor in the troubled times, William Sprague will yet make his name known in the councils of our country.

The last battery of the regiment of Rhode Island artillery is about full, and will soon start for the seat of war. Under its energetic captain, it bids fair to be equal to any that are now in the field, and though the last will not be the least.

Norfolk newspaper correspondents accompany the Mississippi expedition. Seven of them represent the New York press.

THE WASHINGTON DAILY GLOBE makes the following important statement:

"An officer of high character has informed us that, to his knowledge, on the day when the Peninsula was the gauntlet of the rebel batteries, and before the usual hour for communicating the correspondence of the day to our pickets opposite one of those batteries, the rebel pickets boastfully showed the correct 'counterintelligence' river, and added, 'The Peninsula is coming down to-night! What does this fact prove? It proves that the counterintelligence which are sent from the war department to our camps are made known to the rebels, by traitors in confidential positions in or near that department, and that other information in reference to contemplated movements of our naval forces is likewise communicated to the enemy! What is to be the end of all this?'"

The belief is quite prevalent among loyal men at Washington and elsewhere that secret treason is one of the chief hindrances to the efficiency of the war against rebellion. Some of the regular army officers are very seriously infected. The other day we were told that the detectives had discovered a treasonable correspondence going on between some of these officers and the rebels. There should be stern and swift work with such men. In the department at Washington there are many concealed traitors it is said. A letter from Washington makes the following statement:

"The Potter committee, appointed by the house to investigate the fidelity of clerks and other employees of the government about Washington, have suspended their labors and are preparing their report. It will be very long, and must create much excitement in the country, as the committee have come to the conclusion that at least five hundred persons employed in the departments here are disloyal to the government, and would refuse to see Jeff Davis in possession of Washington. The report will be very severe upon Mr. Smith, secretary of the interior, showing that Jacob Smith's family and friends draw two-thirds of the salaries in his department. The sympathies of the country will be with the committee, for the people know that the government has been harassed and nearly ruined by spies in Washington."

What Does it Mean?—The New York correspondent of the Boston Post, who signs himself "Norwester," and who is understood to be a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, gives this doleful account of the condition of the Republican party.

"The Republican party is getting into a very bad way, and the indications are numerous that its career will be long but short by internal dissensions of the character of those that carried off Charles Lamb's much calculated King Herod—who was told was 'a man of words and gave up the ghost.' The model party of 1860 having passed, through the tapestry stage, in which it tried to devour everything outside of itself, seems now to have fallen a prey to inside enemies of the plume-sports, whose detriments and persistent attacks upon the body at large must sooner or later bring Republicanism into the condition of Dr. Holmes' one horse show—which went out in a cloud of dust, all of a sudden, one fine day. Between conservatives and radicals, temporaries and trimmings, emancipationists and forward movement men, Lincoln worshipers and Lincoln haters, Wendells and anti-Wendells, the Ins and the Outs, the Fremonts and the Blairs, and the various other political antitheses composing modern Republicanism, it is no difficult or doubtful prognostic that the party whose representative now administer the government will soon be under the clogs of the valley, and even now, while in the midst of life, it is undergoing the throes of death. Out of the ruins—no, in a certain sense, out of the debris, new platforms are evolved, new issues developed and new projects elaborated; not the least important of which is the inauguration of a new party under the name of Republican Democrats now organizing in this city."

Lord Lyons.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says:

"Lord Lyons is of the opinion that our relations with Great Britain will continue to be of a friendly character. Lord Lyons has shown much tact and delicacy in the performance of his duties, and by no means the last in receiving the Sledge and Mason troops so unostentatiously.

"The captain of the Rhinoceros was instructed to convey his passengers to Halifax, and leave them to find their way to England as best they could.

"The stormy weather probably obliged the captain to go to Bermuda. He was positively instructed not to take them to England in a national ship."

The Oxide Case.—The two brothers named Wilcox who were arrested last week for stealing an ox and selling the hide, were arraigned on Friday last before William S. Jordan, Esq., Justice of Peace in Fall River, R. I. The defendants were bound over in the sum of \$200 each for trial at the Supreme Court, to be held at Newport on the third Monday of February. Failing to recognize they were committed to Newport jail.—*Fall River News.*

The whole number of copies of the scriptures in existence in the Christian world at the close of the last century did not exceed four millions. Recent investigation has revealed that the aggregate issues of Bibles from Great Britain every year is now nearly four millions, or as nearly as existed in the whole world before the present century.

A public meeting, attended by 6,000 people, was held in Birmingham, England, January 2, to recommend the settlement of the Anglo-American difficulty by arbitration. A resolution approving the attitude of the cabinet was passed, accompanied by a hope that the question would be honorably settled without war.

The erection of a suitable monument to the memory of Prince Albert is attracting considerable attention in England. A new college, public park, and an obelisk on the site of the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park are advocated. The most suitable testimonial, however, would seem to be a people's academy of fine arts hearing his name.

The London Press announces that the opening of the Great International Exhibition will not be postponed on account of the death of Prince Albert, but that the Queen will open it in person, as she considers that by doing so she will best fulfill the wishes of her deceased consort.

Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island has received a telegram from the Secretary of War asking how many men he could furnish at six days' notice, for thirty days, to be used to garrison the fortifications around Washington. The Governor replied two thousand men and a battery. He left on Friday night for Washington, and will return as soon as the troops are required.—*N. B. Standard.*

Norfolk and the Burnside Expedition.—THE ADVANCE FROM FORTRESS MONROE DELAYED.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer gives the following important news:

"The advance from this point will no doubt be now deferred now until news is received from General Burnside's expedition, and until Norfolk is threatened in the rear. The rebels have evidently resigned Norfolk to its inevitable fate, as no troops are being transported in it, and the batteries defending its approaches are but poorly garrisoned.

"Commodore Potter's mortar fleet is expected to arrive here shortly, as well as a large force of troops from Washington. It is rumored here that a considerable portion of General Casey's division will be sent to this place. This would meet with great favor with the men of that division of our army, as it has been suffering much of late from inactivity. When the troops and the mortar fleet arrive look out for news."

"Rumors here seem to indicate that General Burnside has abandoned the project of entering Pamlico Sound, and has gone up the Cape Fear river to take Wilmington North Carolina. If this be true, it is quite probable that no demonstration will be made against Norfolk at present. An arrival from the expedition is now looked for with the greatest interest and anxiety."

Ex-President Tyler.—Ex President John Tyler, whose death has been announced, was in his seventy-second year, having been born in 1790. He was a native of Charles City county, Virginia. On reaching his majority he was elected to the Legislature of that State, and five years subsequently to the House of Representatives. In 1836 he was chosen Governor, but served only a year and a half, having been sent to the U. S. Senate to fill a vacancy. This spring tide of promotion continued until 1840, when he received the nomination for Vice President from the Whig party. The death of General Harrison opened the White House to Mr. Tyler, soon after which by turning his back upon the party which had placed him in power, he added a new term to his political vocabulary.

The great events of his Administration were the vetoing of the United States bank bill, and the making of preparations for admitting Texas—a measure which was brought about shortly after his retirement in 1845. Since that date Mr. Tyler lived on his plantation, near the village Hampton. The unpopularity of last winter brought him out of obscurity, when he noted the part of a peace maker for some time, previous to his allying himself with the rebel faction, which fact demonstrated what sort of a "peace" it was he was maneuvering for. His death leaves four living ex-Presidents, viz: Van Buren, Fillmore, Pierce and Buchanan.

Lord Lyons.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says:

"Lord Lyons is of the opinion that our relations with Great Britain will continue to be of a friendly character. Lord Lyons has shown much tact and delicacy in the performance of his duties, and by no means the last in receiving the Sledge and Mason troops so unostentatiously.

"The captain of the Rhinoceros was instructed to convey his passengers to Halifax, and leave them to find their way to England as best they could.

"The stormy weather probably obliged the captain to go to Bermuda. He was positively instructed not to take them to England in a national ship."

The Oxide Case.—The two brothers named Wilcox who were arrested last week for stealing an ox and selling the hide, were arraigned on Friday last before William S. Jordan, Esq., Justice of Peace in Fall River, R. I. The defendants were bound over in the sum of \$200 each for trial at the Supreme Court, to be held at Newport on the third Monday of February. Failing to recognize they were committed to Newport jail.—*Fall River News.*

The whole number of copies of the scriptures in existence in the Christian world at the close of the last century did not exceed four millions. Recent investigation has revealed that the aggregate issues of Bibles from Great Britain every year is now nearly four millions, or as nearly as existed in the whole world before the present century.

A public meeting, attended by 6,000 people, was held in Birmingham, England, January 2, to recommend the settlement of the Anglo-American difficulty by arbitration. A resolution approving the attitude of the cabinet was passed, accompanied by a hope that the question would be honorably settled without war.

The erection of a suitable monument to the memory of Prince Albert is attracting considerable attention in England. A new college, public park, and an obelisk on the site of the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park are advocated. The most suitable testimonial, however, would seem to be a people's academy of fine arts hearing his name.

The London Press announces that the opening of the Great International Exhibition will not be postponed on account of the death of Prince Albert, but that the Queen will open it in person, as she considers that by doing so she will best fulfill the wishes of her deceased consort.

The *Haltmore Evening Patriot* has suspended publication until Feb. 1, when it will appear as a morning paper.

Special Notices.

CITY COAL YARD.

FAMILY COALS.

A FINE ASSORTMENT of the choicest coals, always on hand, and of satisfactory quality. Also all kinds of Wood, Prepared Kindling and Coke.

SOMETHING NEW!

PLINY FISKE'S FAMILY COAL.

Never before introduced in the New England market. True economy to buy it at what opposite foot of MARY.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

PUBLISHED for the benefit and as a warning to the afflicted, by a young man who suffered from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying at the same time, the means of Self Cure, by one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. RATHAN M. YATTELL, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by enclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.

COAL AND WOOD.

Offer at Wholesale and Retail the following varieties of coal:

- English Cannel, Foreign.
- Liverpool Orrel, Bituminous.
- Cumberland, Semi Bituminous.
- Lykens Valley, Semi Bituminous.
- Trenton, Phlegm Fatty Coal.
- Red Ash, Bituminous.
- Peach Mountain, Lignite.
- Donalson, Lignite.
- Local Housatonic, White Ash.
- Chesnut.

WALNUT, Oak, Maple and Pine Wood Charcoal and Coke. For sale by OMAN & BRADFORD, Opposite the Custom House.

FLOUR, CORN AND MIDDLINGS.

FROM SLOOP WILLARD.

For sale by W. J. SWINBURNE.

HAPLE, OAK, AND SOUTHERN PINE WOOD.

Prepared Kindling Wood.

Lehigh, Red Ash, Trenton and Chestnut.

COAL.

ST SWINBURNE.

New Advertisements.

LABELL FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE next Term begins on THURSDAY, Feb. 20. The institution has been since its foundation, (ten years) and continues to be, under the same care. It is located ten miles from Boston, on the Worcester Railroad, and offers the best advantages for female education.

For Catalogue, apply to G. W. BUDGETT, Principal.

RIFLE AND PISTOL POWDER.

OF DIFFERENT QUALITIES, by the can or keg. Shot of all sizes, by the single lb., or bag of 25 lbs.

Ordinary and Water Proof Percussion Caps, Wad Cutters, Gun Cleaners, Wads, Powder Flasks, Shot Belts and Pouches, Gun Cases, &c., &c.

Pistols, Revolvers, Army and Navy Swords, Metallic Letters and all articles necessary for a complete outfit. For sale by B. M. HAMMETT.

HARPER'S Magazine for February. For sale at TILLEY'S.

U. STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD at Public Auction, at a Marshal's Sale, on Saturday, the 23rd day of January, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., on the premises, in the city of Newport, all the right, title and interest of David P. Hall, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the city of Newport, viz: one parcel of real estate, situated on the South side of Webster street, in said city of Newport, bounded northerly on said Webster street, easterly on a driveway, southerly and westerly on lands of William B. Lawrence; and the other said parcel is situated on the northerly side of Narragansett Avenue, westerly on lands of August Belmont, and partly on lands of John A. Hazard, and partly on lands of Robert H. Ives, and east on the lands of John A. Hazard. The said parcels are to be sold at auction, for sale by ALBERT SANFORD, U. S. Marshal.

The above sale is adjourned to January 7th, at 12 o'clock M. at same place.

The above sale is further adjourned to January 23rd, at 11 o'clock A. M., at same place.

The above sale is further adjourned to January 23rd, at same place and time of day.

ONE Share of Stock in the Newport Gas Light Co. for sale, apply to ALBERT SMITH.

LAGMORAL SKIRTS.

A very lot of Bagmoral Skirts, of full width, and of lower price, just received by

LAWTON BROTHERS.

BLANKETS.

A very lot of fine priced blankets received this day by

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY!

WHICH can be done by using DAVENPORT'S WATER PROOF PAPE.

on your Boots. Water cannot penetrate where this article is used. Call and get a box at

JAMES C. DAVENPORTS No. 7 Franklin street.

NOTICE.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Newport, Jan. 21, 1862.

AT A MEETING of the City Council, held on January 13th, 1862, an Ordinance authorizing the Street Commissioner to issue permits to take Sand, Stone, &c., from Easton's Beach, was repealed. Holders of Sand Tickets are therefore notified to present the same to the subscriber for redemption on or before the 25th instant, from which date the new Ordinance will be strictly enforced. By direction of Mayor.

FANCY FURNITURE AND HOUSE CARVING, TURNING, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his patrons and the public generally, that he has competent and skillful workmen in the above branches of his business, together with every modern arrangement and machinery for the thorough and scrupulous execution of all kinds of work of this description. Patterns and drafts for patterns and for workmen used will be made correctly and scale and warranted to give satisfaction. Specimens of carving and other work can be seen at my Furniture Ware Room.

AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD at Auction, on the Parade, Saturday, January 26th, at 10 o'clock A. M., one Horse, Wagon and Harness. By order of the Executor.

PINE Apples fresh at R. WILSON'S.

CRANBERRIES fresh at R. WILSON'S.

ORANGES and Lemons fresh at R. WILSON'S.

SHRIMPS cracked or uncracked at R. WILSON'S.

APPLES—Spits, Seeks, Gills, Talmus Greening at R. WILSON'S.

SPINACH and Celery at R. WILSON'S.

PAPER, Shell, and other kinds at R. WILSON'S.

J. S. CLARKE, DENTIST.

HAVING had fourteen years practice on natural and artificial teeth, now offers his services to all wishing them. All work warranted as recommended, and reasonable given if required.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., excepting Sundays and the first week in each month, commencing on the first Monday.

Office 150 Thames st., over the New-Exchange Bank.

ATTENTION VOLUNTEERS.—Every Volunteer should procure the Hostler and Roll of each New England Regiment of Volunteers. They can be had for a small sum at the

CITY MUSIC STORE.

THE NEW MAGAZINE.

ENLARGED SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY.

For February. For sale at TILLEY'S.

SCRANTON COAL.

IN STORE, Egg, and Grate sizes, in prime order under cover, at WILLIAM'S.

IN MANUSCRIPT.—A beautiful stirring Galladee from Germany never published in this country, is for sale at the City Music store.

HYMEN'S Foxtrot-King's Waltz by Hyman, at CITY MUSIC STORE.

NARRAGANSETT Waltz by LAUNER, at T. W. WOOD.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

THAT we should keep our feet dry and warm, is a maxim. Boots and shoes of all kinds. Among his variety you can find the Arctic Overcoat, an indispensable article for people that are exposed to cold weather. Also a large assortment of

HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS, &c.

All to be sold cheap for cash.

Call and see, Admission free.

Here is a chance to economize. Come and try at Young's Brick Block, 2nd door from the corner, (opposite the fountain).

NEW BOOKS.—The Seven Sons of Mamon, by G. A. Sala; Littleleaf, by the author of "Margaret Mathland." Record of an Obscure Man; Religion Medici, A Letter to a Friend, Christian Morals, and Urm Burial, by Sir Thomas Browne; Home Subjects, by John Brown, M. D.; (Cinderella's Book, for February); Peterson's Ladies National, for February; The Boston Almanac, containing the List of New England Volunteers; Ladies Almanac, for 1862; Mitchell's Life of Luther, for sale by

CHAS. E. HAMMETT, Jr.

NEW MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS.

ARMY DRUM AND PIPE BOOK.

NOW READY—VOLUME I.

COMPLETE AND BOUND.

of the great National Work, strongly endorsed by such distinguished citizens as Major General Dix, Gov. John A. Andrew, Hon. J. M. McKim, Hon. S. S. May, Hon. John Sherman, Gov. E. D. Morgan, Gov. J. Ashburn, and many others, under the title:

THE COMPREHENSIVE HISTORY, OF THE SOUTHERN REBELLION AND THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Embodying also Important State Papers, Congressional proceedings, Official Reports, Remarkable Speeches, &c., BY ORVILLE J. VICTOR.

Bound in Muslin, price \$2.00

The entire press of the country has bestowed upon this work unanimously the highest encomiums. The Louisville Journal of October 8th, 1861, says of it:—

"It is a work of the highest merit, in fullness, completeness, accuracy, and logical as well as chronological development, it leaves nothing to be desired. It is the value of this work above price. It is a work the lack of which would prove itself a great loss to every patriotic citizen, and every student of the great history of our country."

This work should be in every loyal family; it is a necessity for peace (information) and in future days will be read with interest by children and old men alike, as a memorial of the present most important era of our National History.

Vol. 2 will be issued in May and Vol. 3 in September, 1862. But the work is continued also, as heretofore, in weekly parts at 50 cents, and monthly parts at 10 cents. For sale at all the book stores and news depots. Orders to be directed to

FREDERICK GERRARD, 81 Nassau street, Post box 4801, N. York, Jan 1-15.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

BY VIRTUE of an execution issued out of the Clerk's Office of the Supreme Court of this State, within and for the County of Newport, August Term, A. D. 1861, in and to the said County of Newport, of Alfred Smith, of the City, County and State aforesaid, and against David P. Hall, of the City, County and State of New York, Counselor at Law, whose real estate is attached for the sum of \$440.85 cents debt of damages, and \$27.70 cents cost, and amounting to \$468.55 cents, together with interest from the time of judgment, and all expenses, I will sell at the public sale, and interest which the said David P. Hall had on the 1st day of August, 1861, at 30 minutes past 6 o'clock P. M., the time of the sale, on the original writ (which was also levied on October 10th, 1861, at 4 o'clock P. M., in and to the parcel of land bounded on the north side by Narragansett Avenue, and on the east side by the lot of Henry B. Pierce, and westerly on a driveway, and notice is hereby given that I will sell said right, title and interest of David P. Hall, attached as aforesaid by Public Auction, on the premises, on Wednesday, January 23d, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest, costs and all expenses.

DAVID M. COGGESHALL, Sheriff.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD at Public Auction on the thirty-first day of January, A. D. 1862, on the premises, at 11 o'clock A. M., by virtue

